NEW JERSEY'S SINGING SHAD

Some of the Characteristics of a Very Odd Fish Found in Eastern Waters.

How Northwestern Indians Catch Trout and Salmon-Necessity of Fish Preservation-Local Items of Interest to Fishermen.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 19.-The singing shad has been seen and heard in lower Delaware bay this spring. It hasn't been seen in large. quantities, of course, for the appearance of this odd fish in these waters is a rare occurrence. But a few of the singing shad have enchanted the fishermen since the season began. They come from the South and only when the wind has died down and the water is quiet. They come in schools, emitting musical notes as they swim along. The sounds they make are soft and something like those of an Æolian harp. It is hard to express or rather imitate on paper the melody they sing. It runs something like

Wee, ho, he, hi, do, di; wee, ho, dee, di, dum. This sound cannot be made with any effect, except when the shad travel in schools. The singing of a single shad is too feeble to be heard above the ripple of the water. This year has been the first for probably a decade that the singing shad has favored the fishermen of Delaware bay. Captain Arnold, one of the oldest and most truthful of south Jersey fishermen, said the other day that he had heard the singing shad a number of times in his shad a number of times in his piscatorial career. They are rare, of course, so far north as this. Even when they do come, only old fishers are apt to hear and distinguish them. We know about them, and are more or less on the lookout for their occasional arrival. They really belong off the coasts of Bolivia and Chili. There they are quite common. All sorts of fairy tales are par-rated about them by South American fishermen. The singing shad also breed in the Japanese waters. The fishermen of Japan are delighted when they strike a school of singing shad. They follow them up reverently, because they believe the fish are inspired. They throw them food and never catch or eat them."

The singing shad is different from the common burk and roe shad. It is not so large and there a slight difference in the formation of the mouth. Only an expert fisherman can tell when he has caught one of the finny songsters. Old fishermen regard the musical shad as prizes and do not send them to market, unless they are paid a very high price for them. It is estimated that they travel in schools of about five hundred. Their singing is pleasing at first, but soon grows monotonous, wing to the fact that it is a constant repetition of the same few sounds. Whether many of these peculiar fish ever go up the Delaware, or move on to New York and mingle with the plain, every-day, Hudson-river shad, is not known. They lose their identity when they get in with other fish, and it is doubtful if they ever sing

A Novel Method of Fishing.

The two Indians were going to show us their method of catching trout and salmon. The stream runs between steep mountains, is very rocky and the current swift. The water was ice cold, and clear as crystal. It was alive with small trout and the big holes were well filled with salmon or salmon-trout, ranging from five to twelve pounds. How I did sche for my split bamboo, which I had foolishly left down in the valley. These fish, from the smallest to the largest, would take the fly or any kind of batt

Sigler proved this by losing fly books to two big fellows, but he captured a nice lot of the smaller ones, ranging from half a pound down. He stopped when he had enough, but I verily believe 500 could be easily taken in a day by the industrious and unscrupulous trout hog. The Indians were fishing for themselves, and of course we could not prevent them from using their regular method of taking all the fish in their power, which they sait and fry for future use. While not sportsmanlike, it was de-

eldedly interesting.

They first select a suitable hole with fish enough to be an object. In this case it was about 200 yards long, thirty feet wide, and varying in depth to ten feet. At the bottom lazily swimming around, were a number of big fish. From a sack Johnny produced two light gill nets, which were stretched across the stream about forty yards apart. Then he produced the tips of a spear, which were bound to a strong willow pole. These tips, when thrust into a fish, come off the pole, but are held by buckskin strips. Now we are ready for business. Rocks are thrown into the water and the startled fish dart about, and in a moment the floats of a net are jerked violently under the water. The fish writhes and twists, tangling himself up honelessly, and is soon tangling himself up hopelessly, and is soon taken out by his dusky captors. Sometimes a heavy fish would break the net and escape, but not often. After a number had been caught this way, the frightened fish hid under the rocks and skulked. Then the spear came into play, several being taken. On receiving the barbs they would struggle violently, and, being bauled out by main strength and awkwardness,

would make a good fight.

Most of the big fish had not taken refuge under large rocks in the deepest part, and were clear out of sight. Then one of the Indians stripped off, and with a small net eighteen inches in diameter, in the mouth of which was bent a willow pole, making it resemble the or-dinary landing net, he slipped quietly into the almost freezing cold water and disappeared under a large rock. I held my breath in amazement, and after he had been underneath nearly a minute I concluded he had drowned. But no; away down a dark mass came slowly out and quickly rose to surface. With a snort his head pepped up, while in the net under his arm a twelve-pound field was struggling. He crawled out shivering, and after a sun bath was ready

out shivering, and after a sun bath was ready for another plunge. Along the bank for thirty feet was a shelving rock under which several fish had taken refuge. Propelling himself along frog fashion, the Indian cleared it out at one dive, catching one fish and driving out the rest.

Thus they kept at work, until, after about three bours' work, not a fish was left in the hole that would weigh as much as a pound. They caught about 400 pounds of fresh fish on this trip. During the height of the fishing season the indians from the reservation visit this stream by tribes, and for miles entirely clear the river of fish. They are also quite expert with hook and line, using venion for bait. Mr. Steiger presented one of them with a number of Steiger presented one of them with a number of handsome fly hooks. He looked at them in a comical away, then took out his knife and de-liberately trimed the fly off, saying that he "didn't care for any of those new fixin's; veni-son was good enough for him for bait."

Preservation of Fish. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Careful observers have estimated that mature female black bass will deposit about 25,-000 eggs and, under natural conditions, batch about 10 per cent, or 2,500 of them. If but 10 per cept. of these escape the enemies, and survive the ills of little fishes, we have an increase of 250 mature fish from the nesting of a single pair. As they will begin breeding at an early age it is easily seen that if none are taken or killed illegally it is but a question of a few veers until the number of base limited only food therein. It will also be seen that if the laws are ample It will also be seen that if the laws are ample and so obeyed or enforced as to afford protection the question of restocking will soon take care of itself. The present laws are good so far as they go, but need some amendments to make them effective. In the first place, the penalties should be made more severe; then we need a law prescribing a close season during which to have in possession, in the vicinity of public waters, the means for taking fish should be prima facie evidence of guilt.

The section forbidding the use of nets should be amended to provide for their confiscation and destruction if their illegal use is proven, and having them in possession under certain circumstances should be prima facie evidence of such use and their possessor's guilt.

The section providing for the erection of fish-ladders should also forbid the taking of fish at any time within a certain distance, say 600

any time within a certain distance, say 600 feet, below any dam. An increased appropriation for paying wardens and sustaining a State batchery may be considered later.

To secure the necessary legislation and its observance is made difficult by the public indifference to a matter of great economic imporone sentiment which will natur-

ized societies in whose name the complaints can be filed. Here, as elsewhere, but little effective work will be done towards protesting the fish and came until bare fields and liteless streams remind the people of nature's rich gifts gone for ever, or to be restored only by earnest efforts and at heavy expense. We are rapidly nearing that unhappy day and the few who have labored long with voice and pen to arouse the people will hail as a sign full of promise the Journal's recent agitation of the embinet.

recent agitation of the subject. While we may here at home deplere the pub-lic ignorance and indifference, it is to be hoped that the distinguished committee of the Flyfisherman's Club will not expose it abroad by
making their proposed application to the
United States Commission for several millions
of black bass fry. That valuable fish cannot
be artificially propagated, so the commission
does not have the young in large numbers.
Indianapolis, May 19.

R. Robinson.

A member of the Fly-fisherman's Club says that it is a well-known fact that the eggs and milt cannot be stripped from black base like it is from salmon and trout, and therefore they cannot be hatched in an artificial manner. However, there are other ways of propagating them. Artificial ponds are constructed with a special view of assisting nature in developing fish spawn. Paired bass are put into these ponds, and after they are through spawning and the young are hatched the old ones are taken out, thereby saving the fry from the rapacity of their parents. In this way millions of young bass are annually secured for distribution. Fred Mather, in charge of the batcheries at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., has been experimenting with hatching bass eggs in another perimenting with hatching bass eggs in another way, which gives evidence of success.]

Local Fishing Matters. The bass are commencing to spawn and should be left severely alone for at least thirty days.
Everyone caught now, whether male or female,
destroys the chance of life for thousands of fish
that would be worth hundreds of dollars as an
article of food in a few years.

There is a little pond of water close to the Vincennes railroad track, and near the Beeler homestead, that used to be full of red-eyes and croppies. It was long ago thought to have been fished out, but last week a couple of boys from the city caught nearly two hundred croppies out of it in a few bours.

Several cases of illegal seining are reported as having taken place during the past week. A large party was seen with a one hundred-foot seine in the vicinity of Hogg's Island, below the city, on Sunday, while another party had improvised a thirty-foot one out of minnow nets, and was using it in Fall creek, near Millersville. Here is an opportunity for the grand jury.

The Terre Haute Gazette grows extremely funny over the announcement of the anglers' tournament, and intimates that everything near Indianapolis that resembles water is simply mass of liquid sewage. In this the Gazette is mistaken. Few cities in the country have so many pure and clear-water streams in their vicinity as has Indianapolis, and nowhere are they so well adapted to the propagation of black bass. The murky Wabash is a good enough stream for cats, cels and gare, but when it comes to game fishes, Fall creek, Eagle creek and White river, with their gravelly beds and rock-lined pools, are pre-eminently the natural abode of everyof the black bass.

If the weather should prove favorable the anglers' tournament, to be held at Wide-out, on the canal, on Thursday, will be a pleasing and interesting event. All the preliminaries have been arranged, except the appointment of judges, and these will be designated on Wednesday evening at a special meeting of the Flyfishermen's Club. They will be selected from members of the club who do not wish to enter the contest. The Water-works company, be-sides tendering the use of their large flat-boat as a casting-platform, have placed their little steamboat at the disposal of the club, and this will leave the St. Clair-street bridge at 9 o'clock on the morning of the tournament. The prizes to be awarded in the two classes were displayed in Albert Gall's show-window last week, and although they are neither numerous nor costly, they will serve the purpose of creating a little rivalry among the casters.

Of Interest to Shooters. A free-for-all shooting match at insn imate

targets will be held on Monday at the grounds near the Vincennes railway bridge.

Prize matches will be numerous on the afternoon of Decoration day at August Leauty's new grounds. Standard inanimate targets, English sparrows and live pigeons will be used.

At the fortnightly shoting match of the North-side Gun club last Monday, Horace Comstock won the club badge. He was tied by Dr. S. H. Moore, who broke twelve singles and four doubles to Mr. Comstock's fourteen singles and three doubles, but in the shoot off of the tie Comstock won. Standard targets were used —fifteen singles and five doubles.

A willet (symphemia semipalmata) was shot, last week, on a sand-bar in the river, south of the city. It is not often found in the interior of the country, as it belongs to the numerous family of shore-birds to be seen along the Atlantic coast. Its body and tail is usually about fifteen inches long, with a wing-spread of eight inches. The upper parts are of a dark, ashy color, while the upper tail-coverts and underparts are white. It is regarded as a curiosity by those who saw it.

English sparrows are rapidly taking the place of all other birds at shooting-matches. One reason for this is that pigeons are becoming very scarce and expensive, seldem costing the shooter less than 25 cents a bird. Sparrows are furnished to clubs at from \$8 to \$10 per hundred, and are really better targets than the larger birds, because it requires more skill to drop them before they are out of range. It is almost impossible for trap-shooters to make a high score with them on account of their erratic flight. Another thing that is bringing them nto favor is the fact that most them a nuisance in cities, and therefore the conscience of the sportsman is not so liable to be troubled about their slaughter.

The country is being flooded with cheap guns.

This is mainly due to the sharp competition among manufacturers and to the invention of among manufacturers and to the invention of new processes for turning them out. Breech-loading guns that cost \$100 a few years ago can now be bought for half that amount, and in some cases for much less. An American gun at anything less than \$100 is fully 100 per cent. better made and more reliable than an English gun at the same price. The highest-priced imported guns come from England, and they are usually marvels of workmanship, but beyond the reach of an ordinary pocket-book. The the reach of an ordinary pocket-book. The cheapest ones are sent over from Belgium, where labor costs little and material is low. Many of the factories in this country import the barrels in the rough and then finish them here. All all other parts of the gun, such as the action and stock, are made at home at 15 per cent. less than the cost of production in England. This is the result of improved machinery and intelligent

Taking Young Girls to Europe. New York Mail and Express.

There are summer ways of earning a living as distinguished from winter devices to the same end, and some of these warm weather businesses clever girls are all the time hitting upon. Taking young girls to Europe for a vacation run is developing into a regular profession. There are a dozen New York women, at least, who depend upon it in summer, and two or three who make it their only occupation the year round. One young woman, who has been abroad with others in her convoy for three years in succession for a three or four mouths' tour, and who is prea three or four mouths' tour, and who is preparing to sail again as soon as the schools close
in June, is a teacher for the rest of the twelve
months, and a very successful one at that. She
earns something like \$2,000 salary, and a few
years ago treated herself to a little recreation in
the shape of a year on the Continent. She was
a good traveler and a good linguist and learned
her way about very well. The summer after
her return three or four of her pupils wanted
to see the old world, and their parents trusted
them to her to chaperone them, take them
about, bring into play her knowledge of routes,
of places and of people, and instruct them what
to look at. She convoyed them over Europe
for thirteen or fourteen weeks, and the year
after, encouraged by her success, set about
making up a little party of sightseers in good
earnest. She takes fifteen girls this summer,
the largest number for which, without other the largest number for which, without other escort, she cares to be responsible for at once. She gets a vacation voyage on her own account and makes a fairly good commission, too. The business is one which is likely to grow.

Personification of the Rainbow.

Popular Science Monthly.

The rainbow is one of the atmospheric phenomena that have been most generally personified. People of almost every part of the world have made of it a living and terrible monster whose most venial offense is that of drinking up the waters of springs and ponds. This belief tance and by the immunity from punishment so long enjoyed by the law-breakers. It can be of Washington Territory, ancient Mexicans and accomplished only through the medium of an Finns, and exists among the popular fancies of enlightened public sentiment which will naturally follow a better understanding of the subject. The press, the great educator of the people, should lead in the work and be aided by active protective societies in every community which shall arge the observance of the laws and the punishment of the offenders. The guilty ones are known, or can be easily located, and if the officers refuse to prosecute them the public must do it. Individual efforts in that direction would often appear to be of a personal nature, hence the necessity of ergan
the Slavs and Germans and some of the French populations. The Zulus and the Karems of Burmah imagine that the rainbow spreads sickness and death. The Karens, when they see one, say to their children: "The rainbow farm Wagon, or anything on wheels, write us for it. We are the largest manufacturers and jobbers in Agricultural implements in the State, and carry the largest stock and greatest variety. Correspondence crying, "Run, it will drink you up!" In Dahomey, the rainbow is regarded as a heavenly screent, in that direction would often appear to be of a greatest head it to be albeneficent but just and 177 to 181 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. the Slave and Germans and some of the French

severe hero; they say any one who jumps over a rainbow will change sex at once; but this saying, which is also current in Alsace, is only a pictures que way of indicating the impossibility of transforming a man into a woman or a woman into a man. The Delians offered cakes to the rainbow, and the Peruvians put its image on the walls of their temples. The Caribs considered its appearance on the sea a favorable presage; but on the earth its influence was pernicious, and they hid from its view. It was personified by a viper.

Notices from the Pulpit.

Chicago Times. Chicago Times.

It is Sunday morning and you think you will go to church. The suggestion is put into execution. The object of this resolution is to hear a good sermon, or if not essentially good, to be entertained. Having selected the church which you will attend, you present yourself to one of the gentlemanly ushers, who seats you. The morning lesson is read, divine assistance invoked, and the choir adds to the interest. You are now ready for the sermon, but the pulpiteer hesitates and then announces: hesitates and then announces:
Sunday-school will be held this afternoon at
3 o'clock. At 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Young men's prayer-meeting Tuesday evening at a quarter to 7. At a quarter to 7. The ladies of the church will meet in the par-lors of the church next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. (Here follows an exhortation in be-half of the social, which is meritorious, of

A morning cellection will be taken up for the benefit (here the benefit is named) in addition to the regular collection The synod of the church will meet in this bouse on Tuesday and Wednesday. (Here you get a history of this synod, and its object.)

Several other notices are read, and the minister, tired out, gives out his text and delivers his

Those notices are of interest to the communi cant, of course. But to the stranger who is within the gates they are of no concern, and he is tired out by the time the sermon is presented. Besides, in this progressive age, it is not fair to make a bulletin-board of the good man who is employed to devise plans whereby the soul may be saved.

A Timely Hint to Teachers. Philadelphia Times.

Philadelphia Times.

Most school teachers have felt, as the warm weather approaches, the difficulty of preventing their young male charges from playing truant. The attraction of the woods, of fishing and swimming parties act in a magnetic way upon boys who are usually good attendants during the other portions of the year. In San Francisco various schemes were tried to prevent the youngsters "bagging it," but without avail. They were locked in, given bad marks and dressed up in girls clothes, in the hope that dressed up in girls' clothes, in the hope that from a sense of shame they would forsake their evil ways. It was no use. The voices of the spring called them, and they never failed to obey when a chance presented. At last, one teacher of a more cunning and perhaps heart-less nature than the rest, hit upon a mode of punishment which has been entirely successful.

Haif a dozen youngsters played truant the other
day to go in swimming. Upon their return the
teacher professed the warmest solicitude for
their health and said that the danger of taking cold was very great this time of the year. To guard against this, she quietly ordered each of the boys to take off his jacket, and then applied a mustard plaster to each of their backs, and resumed the school exercises as if nothing had happened. Now the boys could not be induced to go in swimming for untold gold.

The Crown Prince's Deformity.

Dr. B. Scharlau, in the Medical Record. Under the heading "Why the Crown Prince of Germany has One Arm Shorter than the Other," the Medical Record in its last issue publishes a story from a correspondent which is absolutely the contrary of the truth from first to last, if I am allowed to judge from personal communications with the late Prof. Edward Martin, with whom I was associated for nearly four years. One day I took occasion to ask him in regard to the rumor that Prince William's left arm was broken during delivery. He post-tively denied it and told me that the baby was born with a congenital atrophy of the left arm. It was a current rumor in Berlin that Martin had broken the baby's left arm and either overlooked it or not mentioned it, trusting that it would heal spontaneously, and that for this reason he was dropped. In regard to the "hereditary deafness," it is a well-known fact that the present Crown Prince contracted otitis media, following measles, two years ago.

Peripatetic Milliners.

Boston Advertiser.
The going-out by-the-day milliner is an instigreat extent in Boston, though it does largely exist in New York and elsewhere in the country. Two millinery stores are said to be run in New York for the training of girls to do this from-house-to-house work, by the day or hour, which is said to be a great saving to economical peo-ple, the stores assisting the latter to find prop-erly equipped help, and the elever ones among the help soon establish a large and well-paying line of patronage.

The Humerous Press.

Nebraska State Journal.

It would be hard to find anything much more dreary than the stuff with which the humorous papers of America are filled these days. The quality of British wit has been sarcastically referred to by the funny people in this country for years, but it compares favorably with anything in our own comic weeklies. That the peothe cities of the East are haunted by the ghosts of deceased papers of the funny order, and dozwind swept realms of space.

What a Time

People formerly had, trying to swallow the old-fashioned pill with its film of magnesia vainly disguising its bitterness; and what a contrast to Ayer's Pills, that have been well called "medicated sugar-plums"-the only fear being that patients may be tempted into taking too many at a dose. But the directions are plain and should be strictly followed.

J. T. Teller, M. D., of Chittenango, N. Y., expresses exactly what hundreds have written at greater length. He says: "Ayer's Cathartic Pills are highly appreciated. They are perfect in form and coating, and their effects are all that the most careful physician could desire. They have supplanted all the Pills formerly popular here, and I think it must be long before any other can be made that will at all compare with them. Those who buy your pills get full value for their money."

"Safe, pleasant, and certain in their action," is the concise testimony of Dr. George E. Walker, of Martinsville, Virginia.

"Ayer's Pills outsell all similar preparations. The public having once used them, will have no others."-Berry. Venable & Collier, Atlanta, Ga.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.



TO THE PARTY OF TH Carriage, Surrey, Cart, Road Wagon, Track Sulkey, Farm Wagon, or anything on wheels, write us for it. We are the largest manufacturers and jobbers in Agricultural implements in the State, and carry the largest stock and greatest variety. Correspondence solicited.

BRADLEY, HOLTON & CO

PILL

[Registered.]

THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER. A guaranteed remedy for the cure of CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA and all LIVER and KIDNEY troubles, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE and all diseases that have their origin in a shattered condition of any of the VITAL FUNCTIONS of the human system. Price, \$1 per box; six boxes, \$5.

"MEXICAN CEREUS POLLEN" [Registered.]
THE GREATEST FEMALE REMEDY IN EX-INTENCE.

LADIES, ATTENTION! We want an active, interligent middle-aged lady to to take the general agency for this remarkable remedy, with headquarters at this office or at her own home. Call at this office for particulars, or address

F. S. NEWBY, Manager, NATIONAL SPECIFIC COMPANY. Room 3, Over 36 West Washington St. Opposite transfer car.

INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Norpyke & Marmon Co, Estab. 1851 FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS
MILL AND ELEVATOR BUILDERS,
Indianapolis, Ind. Roller Mills, Mill
Gearing, Belting, Bolting Cloth, Graincleaning Machinery, Middlings-purifiers,
Portable Mills, etc., etc. Take street-cars

Reels, Nozzles, Swivels, Etc. We are manufacturers' agents on one of the best makes of Hose in the country, and WILL SAVE YOU ONE PROFIT. There is a great deal of deception in Hose. Buy yours of a responsible house.

ANESHAENSEL & STRONG Denison House Block.

STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS. SANITARY PLUMBING and GAS FITTING. 84 North Illinois Street

ATENTS



A 12-ROOM HOUSE OF LOW COST. The floor plans, full description and cost (for different localities) of the above, and of 60 OTHER BEAUTIFUL HOUSES,

ranging in cost from \$650 to \$3,000, are given in Shoppell's latest pamphlet of designs (32 large pages), which will be mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents (stamps or silver). Address R. W. Shoppell, Architect, 63 Broadway, New York. (Mention this page) tion this paper.)

STOVES GAS



No kindling required; no coal to carry; no remove. Prices from \$2 to \$16. GAS ENGINES FROM ONE-EIGHTH HORSE-POWER UP. We sell to gas consumers in this city only. On ex-

GAS COMPANY. No. 47 South Pennsylvania Street.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. DENNSYLVANIA LINES-THE DIRECT AND POPULAR PASSENGER ROUTES.

Trains leave and arrive at Indianapolis as follows:

Leave for Pittsburg, New York, etc., 4:30am 4:55pm
"Richmond and Columbus... 9:00am 4:00pm
Arrive from N.Y., Pittsb'g and East, 11:45am 10.20pm
"Columb's, Richm'd, etc. 9:40am 3:50pm
Sleepers to Pittsburg and New York without change. Leave for Chicago and Northwest....11:15am 11:00pm Arrive from Chicago and Northwest. 4:00am 3:50pm

Leave for Louisville
and the South...... 3:30am 8:00am 4:00pm 5:00pm
Arrive from Louisville
and the South......10.45am 11:10am 7:45pm 10:50pra

Leave for Vincennes...... Arrive from Vincennes... TANDALIA LINE_SHORTEST ROUTY. TO

THE SHORT LINE

The only line with solid trains to Bloomington and Peoria, with through cars to principal Missouri river points, in several hours less time than any other line. Also, through Bleeping and Reclining chair Cars via Danville to Chicago, making as quick time, at lower rates, than any other line. The authorized differential route East, with quick time and through tickets to principal Eastern cities, at considerably less than regular rates.

Trains at Indianapolia I mion Depot
Leave, going East. 4:10 am 11:00 am *9:00 pm
Leave, going West. 7:30 am 3:30 pm *11:00 pm
Arrive, from East. 7:00 am 3:15 pm *10:30 pm
Arrive, from West. 3:50 am 10:40 am *8:40 pm
*Daily. All trains have the finest of Buffet Sleepers and Reclining-chair Cars. For tickets and full information apply at 138 Squth Illinois st., the Union Depot, Indianapolis, or to say agent on the line.

Explose in local column for special notices of excursions, reduced rates.

THE "OLD RELIABLE" LINE TO CINCINNATI man parlor and char-car seats only 25c, Indianapolis to Cincinnati. Ray as to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo and other Eastern cities, \$1 to \$1.50 below other lines.

Tr. ins Leave Indianapolis: (dail) , 10:50 a.m., 3:50 p. m., 6:15 p. m. 8:30 a.m., 11:/ 5 a.m., 4:57 p.m., 10:55 p.m. (daily.)
Information bureau and ticket office, corner Illinois street and Kg ritucky avenue. W. H. FISHER,
C. H. ROC KWELL, G. P. and T. A., Cincinnati.

The ONLY LINE running a MORNING TRAIN to Chiq go, returning the same day. Leave Indianapolis 6:3f) a. m. daily; returning, seave Chicago 11:40 p. m. daily, arriving Indianapolis 7:30 a. m.

1) ther trains leave as follows:
1,2:01 noon (except Sunday), for Chicago.
11:10 p. m. (daily), for Chicago.
6:00 p. m. (daily), Monon Accommodation.
Pullman Sleeping and Chair Cars on all through frains. frains.
Only \$7.40 round trip to Chicago.
Ticket office, 26 S. Illinois street.

INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ELLIOTT & BUTLER NO. 3 ÆTNA BUILDING. ABSTRACTS OF TITLES. H. STEM ARCHITECT.

Designs for all kinds of Buildings

No. 51 Ingails Block. C. L. HUTCHINSON'S NEW

87 E. Washington St.

Carpets, Oil-cloths, Wall-Paper, Window

Shades, Lace Curtains and Draperies AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Rag Carpets Woven to Order on Short Notice

74 North Penn. S TOHN KEEN Picture and Frame Store EQUAL TO NEW. Old Frames Regilded

WORKS Corner St. Clair and Canal. TELEPHONE 616. T.H.DAVIDSON, M.D.

The Buffalo Dentist, Calls the attention of the nervous and delicate to his painless system of dentistry in all its branches Teeth put in without plates by the

International Tooth Crowning Company's System If you have a root or broken-down tooth, don't have it extracted, but have it restored to its original usefulness and beauty by this PERFECT CROWNING SYSTEM.

We never wedge the teeth before filling. TEETH FILLED WITHOUT PAIN.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of DR. DA-VIDSON'S VITALIZED AIR, made fresh daily, and any-one can use it with perfect safety, young or old. Nitrous Oxide Gas also administered. NO CHARGE FOR EXTRACTING WITHOUT PAIN WHEN TEETH ARE

Gold Plates at low prices. There are no better made, no matter how much you pay. This office is permanently located. PEOPLE FROM ABROAD CAN COME IN THE MORNING AND WEARTHEIR NEW TEETH HOME THE SAME DAY. All work war-ranted. Office open at all hours. Dr. Davidson and his skillful staff of assistants in constant attendance.



A. E. Buchanan, Dentist, State Agent for the Dental Electric Vibrator, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.



Dental Rooms, 1, 2 and 6, 1612 East Washington St.

Teeth without plates. \$5 for full set of teeth. Rubber, Celluloid Continuous Gum and Gold Plates made.

Leave orders for teeth in morning and get them same day. Old plates made as good as new while waiting.

Fillings and Gold Crowns at half rates. Teeth filled without pain. All work warranted. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Dental Electric Vibrator. Any one can take it in perfect safety, young or old. Gas and Vitalized Air and Ether administered and Cocaine used.

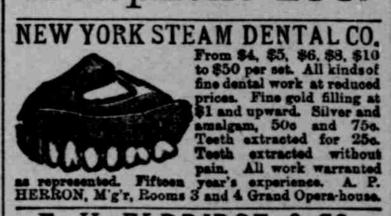
DR. CULBERTSON'S EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT INSTITUTE, 3619 West Washington st.
Spectacles and artificial Eyes adjusted

CHIC W MEIVEL W. MEIKEL

Leading 75 North Pennsylvania Street,

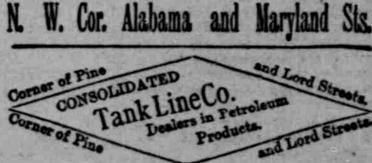
With his large and competent force of natural-gas fitters, is making natural-gas fitting a specialty. All kinds of natural-gas supplies and gas fixtures. Estimates cheerfully given.

Telephone 466.



E. H. ELDRIDGE & CO.

Shingles, Sash, Doors and Blinds.





CHAS A NICOLI RON WOOD ENGRAVER 125 MERIDIAN ST. C. J. GARDNER'S BEEF REFRIGERATOR

Kentucky Avenue, near Vandalia Round-house.
Only refrigerators of any capacity in city. Fresh meats preserved for weeks. Choicest quality of species. and very lawart ur ear

COFFEES, TEAS and FANCY

GROCERIES.

SPICE-GRINDERS, and manufacturers of BAKING POWDER, 31 and 33 East Maryland Street. STANDARD **NEMINGTON TYPEWRITEN**



We guarantee the superiority of our machnes, an give every purchaser the privilege of returning them within 30 days for full price paid, if not satisfactory in every respect.

We carry a complete stock of Linen Papers and al supplies for Writing Machines.

WYCKOFF. SEAMANS & BENEDICT. 51 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind. ATKINS E. C. & CO., Manufacturers and Repairers of CIRCULAR, CROSS-

Belting, Emery Wheels A Illinois Street, one square south Union Depot. HOLLIDAY & WYON.

Wholesale Manufacturers of HARNESS & GIG SADDLES. Dealers in LEATHER. NO. 77 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET.

Indianapolis Terra Cotta Works STILZ, JOINER & CO., Prop's. Works: Brightwood. Send for illustrated catalogue.

ROOFING MATERIALS. Building and Sheathing Paper. H. C. SMITHER, 169 W. Maryland st

Hadley Shoe Factory, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES Shoes made according to standard measurements adopted by Chicago convention.

Honest work and the best of material used in making Shoes. Orders from the trade solicited. 79 and 83 S. Pennsylvania St. KIRKHOFF & JUDD, SANITARY PLUMBERS Removed to 91 N. Illinois st., Stewart Ptace, opp. old losation. Special facilities for Natural Gas Plumbing. Telephone 910.

FRANK ZEHRINGER. of Picture Frames MADE TO 29 Massachusetts Ave.

SPECIALTY OF OLD FRAMES REGILDED.

SPIEGEL, THOMS & CO. FURNITURE 71 and 73 West Washington Street.

WS BELTING W. B. BARRY SAW AND SUPPLY CO.
132 and 134 South Pennsylvania St.
All kinds of Saws repaired.

CONSTOCK & COONSE, 197& 1998. Merid. St. WOOD, CHAIN & WOOD. EN FORCE PUMPS; dealers in Iron Pips, Drivenwell Points and all Drivenwell Supplies.

SOLOMON'S LOAN OFFICE (Established 1860.)
25 SOUTH ILLINOIS ST. corner of Pearl. Money advanced on all articles of value.

Nos. 165 and 167 East Washington Street.

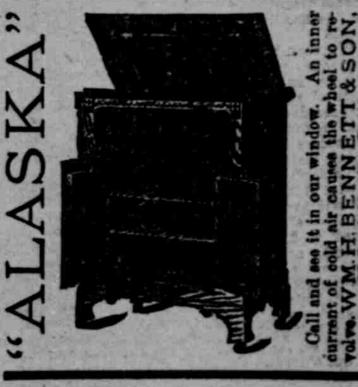
J. B. HEYWOOD, MANAGER. WILLIAM WIEGEL KINBERLIN N'FG CO

Show Cases Iron Duke Harrow 6 W. Louisiana St.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND
Attachments, Etc.

INDIANAPOLIS | PARROTT & TAGGART Manufacturers of STOVES and HOLLOW WARE, Nos. 85 and 87 South Meridian BAKERS. Orackers, Bread and

\$250 SINGLE. \$350 DOUBLE.







AD. HERETH

Trunks and Harness Satchels and Horse Blankets,

68 East Washington Street and 71 East Court Stree INDIANAPOLIS, IND.